



Darlaston Urban District Council.

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# Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1921,

BY

VINCENT J. MAGRANE,

WITH

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT


BY THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR,

JOSEPH S. BARKER.

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DARLASTON :  
CHRIS. WILKES, DARLASTON PRINTING WORKS.  
1922.



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# **Annual Report**

OF THE

# **Medical Officer of Health**

FOR 1921.

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MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration my Annual Report for 1921.

## **Area.**

913 Acres.

## **Population.**

Population (1921) 18,660.

## **Local Features.**

The District is situated in South Staffordshire, having to the north the Urban District of Willenhall, to the east the County Borough of Walsall, to the south the Borough of Wednesbury, and to the west the Urban District of Bilston. The subsoil is mostly clay overlying the coal measures, and the natural drainage is into tributaries of the river Tame.

The population is practically an artizan one, the people being engaged in iron and galvanized iron works.

The total number of houses is 3733, giving 4·9 persons per house, with 20·4 persons per acre.

Rateable value, £58,166.

Sum represented by a penny rate £194.

### **Births.**

The births registered numbered 511, viz.: Males 240, Females 271, of these 13 were illegitimate, viz.: 5 Male and 8 Female

The Birth-rate is 27.3, compared with 32.7 in 1920, and 24.73 in 1919.

### **Deaths.**

The deaths registered were 220, viz.: Males 120, and Females 100, giving a death-rate of 11.7, compared with 13.2 in 1920, and 15.1 in 1919.

This is the lowest death-rate ever recorded.

### **Infantile Mortality.**

The number of deaths under one year was 45, compared with 43 in 1920, and 51 in 1919.

The rate per 1000 births is Legitimate	80.2
Illegitimate	7.8
Total	88.0

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth, from Sepsis nil, from other causes 2.

### **Measles.**

There were no deaths from this disease, compared with 4 in 1920.

### **Whooping Cough.**

Seven fatal cases occurred during the year. The presence of this disease was no doubt due to the excessive dry season from May to September.

### **Diarrhoea (including Enteritis).**

This disease was responsible for 13 deaths, compared with 6 in 1920. All occurred in children under 2 years.

The rate per 1000 births is 25.44, compared with 11.94 in 1920, and 18.5 in 1919. The usual notices were issued in May.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

45 cases were notified (no deaths), compared with 78 (no death) in 1920. 32 of these cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

### **Enteric.**

One death (not notified) occurred in Wolverhampton General Hospital.

## **Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.**

Six cases were notified, 2 of which proved fatal. A supply of anti-toxin is kept in the Health Office for issue to Medical Practitioners.

### **Respiratory Diseases.**

Deaths—Bronchitis .. .. .	20
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	33
Other Respiratory Diseases	4
	<hr/>
	57

compared with 63 in 1920, and 77 in 1919.

## **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

There were no cases notified, compared with 3 in 1920.

### **Puerperal Fever.**

No cases notified.

### **Influenza.**

One death was recorded, compared with 3 in 1920, and 8 in 1919.

### **Cancer.**

Sixteen deaths were registered, compared with 23 in 1920.

## **Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**

This disease accounted for 19 deaths, compared with 23 in 1920. 70 cases were notified, compared with 22 in 1920.

The prevalence of Tuberculosis in the District is due chiefly to the following causes:—

- (a) Want of employment among young people.
- (b) The Housing Question. A large number of houses are in more or less dilapidated state. Overcrowding is fairly rife.
- (c) Marriage and Intermarriage. There are many cases on record where one of the parties was tubercular on marriage, the other party and frequently the children being subsequently notified.
- (d) Insufficient means in large families
- (e) Conditions of roads and streets. Dustless surfaces necessary.

## **Inquests.**

Seven inquests were held.

## **Isolation Hospital.**

This building is situated in Heath Road and has been enlarged by the addition of an Army Hut. There is now accommodation for 36 patients. 32 cases of Scarlet Fever have been admitted, compared with 35 in 1920.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary is in Russell Street, Wednesbury, and the Male Sanatorium at Moxley, a mile away.

Difficult Maternity Cases are provided for by arrangements with the General Hospital, Wolverhampton. The same arrangement applies to Eye Cases.

The Smallpox Hospital is under the control of the County Council.

There are no Institutions for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children.

A Horse Ambulance is kept at the Isolation Hospital for the removal of infectious cases.

In Accident Cases the Factories provide their own Motor Ambulances, or telephone for the Hospital Ambulance.

## **Maternity and Child Welfare.**

The Centre is situated in Rectory Avenue, and consists of a large waiting room, a consulting room, and a kitchen with sanitary arrangements. A shelter for perambulators is provided.

The staff consists of a Medical Officer, and two Health Visitors. The year has been a very successful one the attendance having nearly doubled.

A visit of inspection was paid by Dr. Creaser, of the Ministry of Health, who expressed herself satisfied with the work done.

Model Clothing and Mothercraft Classes are held and Health Talks have been introduced.

The usual Christmas Tree Entertainment was held. 250 mothers and their infants attended. Tea was provided by the Voluntary Committee.

The following are the particulars of the year's work :—

Visits paid to notified Births	479
Revisits to Infants (1 month—5 years)	5387
Visits to Expectant Mothers	80

*Visits to Infectious Diseases.*

Mumps (School children) .. .. .	60
Measles . . . . .	40

*Tuberculosis.*

First visits to Notified Cases .. .	118
Revisits .. .	687
Total number of visits for the year .. .	<u>6851</u>

*Welfare Centre.*

First attendance at Centre .. .	240
Revisits to Centre .. .	3089
Total attendance for the year .. .	3329
Number of times Centre opened .. .	96
Number of Infants examined by M O. .. .	266
Infants recommended for Medical Treatment	105
Umbilical Hernias treated at Centre .. .	112
Cases of Malnutrition treatment at Centre .. .	25

*Cases recommended for Hospital Treatment.*

Circumcisions .. .	15
Hernia .. .	4
Malformations and Deformities .. .	6

The Centre is open each Monday and Wednesday from 2 to 4 o'clock. The work of the Staff has been very good, the Health Visitors showing a conscientious interest in their duties, and I cannot speak too highly of the valuable assistance given by the Voluntary Workers.

**Nursing Institute.**

This is situated in Rectory Avenue. The Staff consists of two Midwives and two General Nurses. The work is carried on by the Darlaston Nursing Association.

A Clinic for minor injuries, &c., is held each morning, and the Nurses visit the Schools in addition.

**Midwives.**

There are six Midwives practising in the District.

**Sanitary Administration.**

All refuse is removed by the Council's own men under a foreman. The work is efficiently carried out.

It will be seen by reference to the Ward Tables in the Inspector's Report that there are 99 insanitary and objectionable ashpits remaining, and 122 conveniences on the old conservancy system. Of this latter number 110 are not within reach of the sewers. The balance of 18 are under notice for conversion. Rapid progress is also being made with the abolition of the open ashpits, 99 only remaining. Galvanised iron dust bins are in general use in the town. In connection with house property there is a total of 2545 water closets, and all the works and factories, with one exception, are on the water carriage system where the sewer is of course available.

### **Housing.**

Under the Council's Housing Scheme 142 houses are erected or in course of erection. 96 houses are occupied, 72 being of the non-parlour and 24 of the parlour type. At December 31st, 1921, the total number of houses in the district is 3733, these being of the following types—Single houses 360, Through houses 3273, and 100 back to back.

### **Public Health Staff.**

Consists of one Medical Officer (part time), one qualified Sanitary and Meat Inspector, and two Health Visitors—all whole time officers. The office accommodation is totally inadequate for the amount of work done.

All Laboratory Work is done by arrangement with the Birmingham University.

### **Statutes adopted by the Council.**

Public Health Amendment Act, 1890.

Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) 1890. Adopted 23rd March, 1891.

Baths and Washhouses Act, 1846-1899. Adopted 3rd October, 1905.

Various Sections of the Public Health Act, Amendment Act, 1907. By order of the Local Government Board, dated 8th April, 1909.

Notification of Births Act, 1907. Adopted 1st February, 1910

### **Bye-Laws in force in the District**

relating to

New Streets and Buildings, 3rd June, 1902.

Pleasure Grounds, 6th January, 1903.

Nuisances, 6th June 1905.

Slaughterhouses, 6th June, 1905.

Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops adopted 6th June, 1905.

### **Sewage Disposal.**

The conversion of the present Works is temporarily postponed.

### **Water Supply.**

The district is served with a continuous supply of good water from the South Staffordshire Water Works Company. Wells are not in use.

### **Mortuary.**

This is situated at the rear of the Town Hall. Ambulance, instruments, and necessary equipment are provided and are in good order.

### **Dairies and Cowsheds.**

There are 7 Cowsheds 1 Dairy, and 7 Milkstores registered as carrying on trade within the district. The premises are well kept and the arrangements satisfactory.

### **Slaughterhouses.**

There are 4 registered and 5 licensed Slaughterhouses on the register, one registered Slaughterhouse having fallen into disrepair and disuse.

The inspection of meat and foods has been ably carried out by the Council's Inspector, who is a duly qualified Meat Inspector.

Table 1.

### *Notifiable Diseases during the Year.*

Disease.	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	6	2	2
Scarlet Fever	45	32	—
Enteric Fever	not notified	1	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Pneumonia	14	—	33all forms
Erysipelas	—	—	—
Tuberculosis —			
(a) Pulmonary — M. 37, F. 33			
Total 70	70	—	19
(b) Non-pulmonary — M. 1, F. 3			
Total 4	4	3	3

Ophthalmia Neonatorum No cases.

Table 2.

*Showing Causes of Deaths during 1921.*

Causes of Death.	Males	Females
<b>All Causes</b> ... ..	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>
Enteric Fever .. ..	1	--
Whooping Cough .. ..	3	4
Diphtheria .. ..	1	1
Influenza .. ..	1	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. ..	8	11
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	2	1
Cancer, Malignant Diseases .. ..	8	8
Cerebral Hæmorrhage .. ..	6	4
Heart Disease .. ..	9	12
Bronchitis .. ..	12	8
Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	22	11
Other Respiratory Diseases .. ..	4	--
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum .. ..	—	1
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years) .. ..	9	4
Appendicitis and Typhilitis .. ..	2	2
Acute and Chronic Nephritis .. ..	2	1
Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy .. ..	—	2
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, &c. ..	10	8
Violence apart from Suicide .. ..	3	4
Other defined Diseases .. ..	15	17
Causes ill-defined or unknown .. ..	2	1

### Factories and Workshops.

Nut and Bolt making is the staple trade, but in addition there are Constructural Engineers who turn out heavy work, such as Railway Station roofs, Bridges, etc. There are also Galvanizers, Tube Makers, Stampers, Latch Makers, Engineers for making bolt and nut machinery, etc., Saw Mills, Joiners, Builders and Contractors, Motor Car Frame Makers, Chain Makers and Steam Laundry.

The following list comprises the trades carried on in Workshops :

Nut & Bolt making	Sugar Boilers
Gun Locks	Watch Repairers
Dressmaking	Printers
Millinery	Basket Makers
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Stone Masons

Shoeing Blacksmiths	Picture Framer
Joiners and Carpenters	Pattern Makers
Wheelwrights and Coachmakers	Cooper
Rope Making	Maltsters
Saddlers	Stampers
File Cutting	Plumbing
Tailors	Bakers

May I once more call your attention to the insufficient office accommodation of the Health Department.

The present arrangement is most unsatisfactory and produces want of cohesion—more clerical assistance is required.

In conclusion I cannot speak too highly of the able assistance I have received from your Sanitary Inspector and Health Visitors.

I remain, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

VINCENT J. MAGRANE,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
*SANITARY INSPECTOR*

For the Year 1921.

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MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Report on the Sanitary circumstances of the District for the year ending December 31st, 1921.

During the period of the report a great deal of attention has been given to enquiry into and abatement of Sanitary defects. This branch of the work is invariably heavy in a working class district like Darlaston, and more so when a not insignificant number of houses are of some age and in an indifferent structural condition.

Complaints by tenants have been more frequent than in former years due chiefly to the Rents Act and increases permitted by the Act. This is all to the good, from a health point of view, as it is impossible single handed to be aware of all sanitary defects.

Considerable negligence has been reported in the use of sanitary fittings, and broken pedestals and tanks have frequently been reported. I am afraid that it will be necessary to set an example by taking proceedings against the tenant under section 21 of the P. H. A. A. Act, 1890, if this continues.

However, it is satisfactory to report that few unsatisfactory houses from the point of lack of cleanliness have been reported. Conditions in and around dwellings have much improved of late years.

No great difficulty has been experienced in getting ordinary sanitary defects remedied, the difficulty being in having extensive structural repairs done. However where it is anticipated trouble may be experienced Section 28 of the Housing Act has been put into operation.

371 Preliminary notices have been served and 213 verbal notices recorded. These comprise the following class of defects, one notice as a rule covering several defects—

Foul conditions	210
Structural defects	517
Overcrowding	60
Dairies and Cowsheds	28
Bakelhouses.	12
Slaughterhouses	4
Canal Boats	—
Ashpits and Bins	176
Water Closets	121
Water Supply and Flushing Tanks	56
Pigsties	14
Animals improperly kept	9

This does not include properties inspected and dealt with under the Housing Act.

The number of Statutory Notices is small being only 33 in number, although 137 were sanctioned. 15 of these remain on the books at the year ending.

There are also 53 preliminary notices uncomplished with at the year ending.

No direct legal proceedings have been instituted the notices having been complied with as required.

The sanitary defects may not appear to be of great moment but represent a great deal in effecting a healthy town. If aggravated by time they may develop into serious nuisances.

### **Drainage and Sewerage.**

The question of the drainage of several of the outlying parts of the district has been considered and it is expected that progress will be evident in a short time. A new sewer has been contemplated and will shortly be laid to take the drainage from Victoria Road, The Flatts and Heath Road, and thus enable us to abolish a number of insanitary and expensive dumbwells on this route.

The sewerage of the Moxley area is not yet an accomplished fact ; the scheme of the neighbouring district being still held up for various reasons, and on which we are depending for the effectual drainage of the district. There are here some 67 privies and a number of primitive cesspits in close proximity to property.

During the year 177 drain stoppages have been amended, the work being carried out by the Council who keep a man for this work. No charge is made for this service, and the work is invariably completed within an hour or so of notification.

### Sanitary Accommodation.

As regards private dwellings a total of 2545 water closets have been provided up to date, each being supplied with a two-gallon flushing tank except in a few instances where waste water closets have been installed. —These latter are not now permitted.

In connection with the smaller houses and court property, one water closet to two houses has been allowed, and it is amongst this class of property that much difficulty is experienced in getting tenants to treat the fittings properly and legitimately. Pans are allowed to get fouled and tanks put out of order. A great deal of this is of course due to tenants using these conveniences in common. It is also to be noted that tenants are loth to cultivate the use of a white-wash brush as regards its application to the walls of outbuildings. There is room for much improvement here.

We cannot yet report all clear with regard to our conversions, although that time is not far distant. Where the sewers are available only 18 remain unconverted, this number being reduced from 67 last year. All are under notice and some in the builders' hands. There are, in addition, 110 where no sewer is available, and in these instances privy middens, cisterns or pans are provided.

The 18 mentioned previously are situated as follows : —

Catherine's Cross Ward . .	5
Central Ward . .	2
The Green Ward . .	8
All Saints' Ward . .	3
	<hr/>
Total	18
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The majority of the houses are supplied with galvanized iron dust bins which are emptied weekly. A considerable number however, need renewing, being the worst for wear. 70 notices have been issued re defective dust bins and 175 old bins replaced. The number of insanitary open ashpits has also been reduced to 99, bins being substituted.

All refuse, and that practically all of a dry nature is tipped on to open land and subsequently buried or covered with furnace ashes. The Council have considered the question of a Destructor, but do not consider its installation urgently necessary.

Efforts have been made during the year to economically dispose of certain refuse or waste, including tins and waste paper. The labour involved in collecting, and in flattening same for transport proved abortive. A Bailing machine was also purchased for waste paper, the paper being collected in bags from the various shops. This also did not pay for the labour involved, it being impossible to dispose of the paper except at a loss, there being practically no market.

There are 3 teams engaged in the work of refuse removal, being 3 drivers and 5 men under a competent foreman. There are 2 covered dust carts, 2 open carts and 1 slop barrel.

### Returns—Domestic Scavenging.

Table 1.

MONTH.	No. of Bins Emptied.	No. of Ashpits Emptied	No. of Middens Emptied.	No. of Cisterns Emptied.	Loads of Ashes.	Loads of Night Soil.	Loads from Dumbwells
January	6788	49	9	29	394	13	75
February	6813	84	10	20	428	10	63
March	9150	59	4	26	558	4	52
April	7231	80	7	17	534	12	55
May	7045	90	4	26	510	6	93
June	7615	75	8	25	560	12	100
July	6854	104	21	24	536	25	80
August	7972	54	7	23	472	7	89
September	7278	132	12	23	439	15	79
October	8172	89	13	21	345	15	63
November	8770	60	10	16	360	11	39
December	8135	73	12	13	358	10	38
Totals, 1920	91823	919	116	263	5594	140	826
Totals, 1920	83859	769	87	269	5238	118	714
Totals, 1921	93226	1022	152	321	6316	206	743

### Returns—Cost.

The following returns as to the cost of the work as above is shewn worked out per house and per head for purposes of comparison. This includes men's wages, including bonus, stables accounts, repairs and incidentals as compared with 2 previous years.

Year	Population	Houses	Total Cost			Per House			Per Head		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1919	17917	3655	1920	0	0	0	10	6	0	2	1½
1920	17885	3632	2098	0	0	0	11	6½	0	2	4½
1921	18660	3733	2117	1	10	0	11	4	0	2	3

### Schools.

There are seven Elementary Schools in the district with a total of 3771 scholars on the books and comprising 1393 boys; 1111 girls; 761 infants and 506 mixed.

The Old Parish Church Schools, including St. John's Mission extension of same in Pinfold Street are still provided with conveniences on the insanitary conservancy system. It is to be hoped that their conversion will not be long delayed, as these privies are most objectionable and undesirable.

During the summer vacation and at other times when necessary or desired, the schools are sprayed with lizal solution.

### Housing.

The total number of dwelling houses in the district is 3733; 360 being of the single type and not having through ventilation, 100 of the back-to-back type and 3273 with through ventilation, of these :—

- (a) 138 have 1 bedroom
- (b) 1883 have 2 bedrooms
- (c) 1508 have 3 bedrooms
- (d) 205 have over 3 bedrooms

Prevailing rents, particulars of, and with reference to the types, a, b, c, d. as above :—

- (a) from 3/3 to 4/3 per week
- (b) from 4/6 to 5/6 per week
- (c) from 6/- to 7/8 per week
- (d) from 9/- to 11/- per week

These are not standard rents.

It will thus be seen that the average rent of a three-bedroomed house with living room and scullery is about 7/6 per week, and this fairly represents the amount which the average working man can afford, being as it is, equal to about one-seventh of his income.

If the ultimate object of providing better houses for the artizan classes is to improve their environmental conditions and give them a healthier interest in life, the solution lies just as much in producing a cheap house as a satisfactory house. One does not appreciate spending a substantial portion of one's income in rent, if it means a bare existence on the balance. Many cases of overcrowding brought to notice and pressed to apply for one of the new houses, have refrained from doing so on account of the high rents.

Conditions in the building trade are, however, improving, due in a great measure to the suspension of the Housing Schemes of the Ministry, and if in future the building regulations can be amended or relaxed, as far as the number of houses to the acre, the building in blocks with  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " division walls and consequent saving in labour and materials, and with fittings and finish of a less elaborate nature, the rents may be substantially reduced.

There are a number of houses at present occupied which should have been closed before this, but the difficulty arises of finding suitable accommodation for this class of tenant, and within the limit of their purse. The question of re-housing these tenants remains still to be dealt with.

### **Housing Needs.**

The following is an extract from the Housing Survey of 1920, in which an estimate of Housing requirements was set out

The original scheme of the District Council provided for the erection of 132 artizan dwellings, but this was subsequently amended at the request of the Commissioner to 536, and at a later date to 704, this latter figure being finally accepted as the scheme of the D.U.D.C. for the provision of new houses under Sec. 1 of the Housing Act. 142 of this number have been sanctioned up to date and are either completed, or in course of erection.

The total of 704 in the approval scheme is made up as follows:—

(a) To meet the unsatisfied demand for houses taking into account the growth of the population and overcrowding .. .. .	300
(b) To replace dwellings unfit for human habitation and which cannot be made fit .. .. .	134
(c) Replace other houses, which, although they cannot at present be regarded as unfit, fall definitely below a reasonable standard .. .. .	150
(d) To meet anticipated deficiencies arising from new industrial developments .. .. .	120
	<hr/> 704

Although this figure may be a somewhat generous estimate of housing requirements, more especially under headings c and d, there can be little question that considerably more houses are required. Those already provided under the scheme have not appreciably helped to reduce the overcrowding, apart from the contingencies mentioned under the other headings.

The matter of dealing with unfit houses under Par. b still remains for solution. Time only aggravates the unfitness of these houses. To repair means in many instances spending more on the property than was originally paid for it, and then the location of the dwellings, their bad structural condition and overcrowding on space are all against producing a satisfactory dwelling.

### **Overcrowding.**

The number of persons per house works out at 4.9, or practically 5 persons per house. This may not seem high, but when it is considered that there are 2021 houses in the district out of a total of 3733 with one and two bedrooms, it can be seen why overcrowding is so rife. However the question of overcrowding is of paramount importance to the public health. When it is considered that the average individual spends a third of his or her life in bed, the question of the conditions under which the time is spent is of vital significance. If sleeping rooms become overcrowded to such an extent that the standard of purity is reduced to as low as 200 c. ft. per head, the conditions cannot be satisfactory or the rooms healthy. The scourge of Consumption is bound up to a great extent with the Housing and overcrowding of dwellings.

**Housing 9.**

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	...	...	...	97
(b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme	...			96
1 Unfit dwelling houses—				
Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	...	...		115
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910	...			115
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...		3
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	..	112
2 Remedy of defects without Service of formal Notices—				
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...		9
3 Action under Statutory Powers—				
A—Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing Town Planning, &c. Act, 1919.				
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	8
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit—				
(a) by owners	...	...	...	3
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	...	..	1

## B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... .. 104

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied—

(a) by owners ... .. 77

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners —

## C—Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &amp;c. Act, 1909

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders —

(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. —

3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit .. . —

(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made —

(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... —

Of the above 96 houses erected as part of the Housing Scheme 72 are of class A, with 3 bedrooms and living room and scullery, and 24 of B type, with 2 living rooms and scullery. An additional 46 have been sanctioned and are in course of construction, 32 being of the A and 14 of the B type. 2 houses have been commenced and 1 completed by private enterprise.

**Dairies and Cowsheds.**

There are 7 cowkeepers on the register, the total number of cows kept being 25. The premises are visited at frequent intervals. They are on the whole well constructed and kept. There are 7 milkstores and 1 dairy in the district. These are all satisfactory as regards milk storage and handling. The retailing of milk from small shops has been practically

abolished as the conditions under such circumstances were found to be far from satisfactory, the milk being liable to contamination. Sterilized milk in stoppered bottles appears to be gaining favour.

### **Slaughterhouses**

There are 4 registered and 5 licensed slaughterhouses on the register, the latter being subject to annual renewal. In view of the recommendations of the Departmental Committee as to the concentration of slaughtering in as few slaughterhouses as possible so as to facilitate the inspection of meat at the time of slaughter, the Council should consider the advisability of issuing further licenses.

### **Food Supplies.**

Periodical visits have been made to premises where food is exposed or prepared for sale. With few exceptions the quality was all to be desired.

A quantity of fish, meat, tinned milk and meat has been condemned as unfit for consumption.

One beast, tubercular, was discovered being stripped out. The carcase was condemned and disposed of. No proceedings were taken as the owner was eventually certified and put away.

### **Factories and Workshops.**

There are 65 workshops and 10 bakehouses on the register 142 visits have been made to these premises including out-workers, of whom there are 6 on the register.

**WORKSHOPS.** These have been periodically visited and with few exceptions found to be in fairly satisfactory condition.

All the factories, with one exception, are on the water carriage system as regards the sanitary arrangements. This is being held over on account of structural works contemplated in the near future.

One factory was found to be without any sanitary accommodation. After complaint suitable provision was made.

During the year 5 notices were received from H.M. Inspector re sanitary defects in factories remediable under the Public Health Act. In all instances the work was carried out to satisfaction.

Two notices of occupation were also received from H.M. Factories.

### **Sanitary Improvements effected.**

Sanitary accommodation—

Insanitary	...	3
Insufficient	...	2
Cleansing	..	5

Workshops—

Cleansing of same	23
„ bakehouses	12
Structural defects	3

none outstanding.

One Bakehouse was closed as being unsuitable for the purpose for which used. The business was transferred to more suitable premises.

Table 2.

## Housing and Town Planning. Catherine's Cross Ward.

STREET	Single Houses	Through houses	Back to Back Houses	No. with 1 Bed-room	No. with 2 Bed-rooms	No. with 3 Bed-rooms	Over 3	Over-crowd-ing.	Open Ashpits	Privies and Cisterns	W.C's
Alfred Street	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	8
Catherine's Cross	22	134	2	5	100	46	7	8	4	2	95
Cockheath	0	11	0	0	8	3	0	0	1	2	6
Dangerfield Lane	4	24	0	4	13	7	4	2	0	0	18
Factory Street	9	31	2	4	29	8	1	2	1	0	28
Forge Road	2	13	0	0	11	3	1	0	0	0	11
Foundry Street	3	58	8	9	52	6	2	6	2	0	34
Heathfield Lane	8	46	0	7	24	22	1	3	0	0	41
Herbert's Park	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
King Edward Street	0	61	0	0	37	23	1	0	0	0	62
Mill Street	2	57	0	2	28	28	1	3	0	0	38
Moxley	15	67	33	0	76	27	12	18	17	56	26
Moxley Road	19	128	2	7	53	84	5	4	6	11	61
Park Road	2	18	0	1	6	13	0	0	0	0	15
Partridge Avenue	0	25	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	25
Park Street	0	8	0	0	7	1	0	1	0	0	4
St. John's Road	1	37	0	4	24	9	1	5	0	0	27
Pinfold Street	14	75	0	3	48	27	11	3	3	5	75
Wolverhampton Street	7	204	3	5	59	146	4	6	0	3	116
Totals	108	1014	50	51	590	482	51	61	34	79	688

Table 3.

## Housing and Town Planning. The Central Ward.

STREET.	Single Houses	Through Houses	Back to Back Houses.	No. with 1 Bed-room.	No. with 2 Bed-rooms.	No. with 3 Bed-rooms.	Over 3	Over-crowding.	Open Ashpits.	Privies and Cisterns	W.C's
Alma Street	1	32	0	1	27	3	2	3	0	0	20
Baulk Lane	0	24	0	0	2	22	0	0	0	0	24
Bilston Street	14	40	0	8	27	18	1	4	0	0	56
Blakemore's Lane	12	10	0	0	16	6	0	3	1	0	18
Cramp Hill	12	53	2	3	50	8	6	8	1	0	44
Cross Street	6	19	2	2	19	3	3	5	2	0	17
Dorsett Road	0	44	0	0	2	41	1	0	0	0	44
Dorsett Road Avenue	0	18	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	18
Eldon Street	4	65	2	1	42	25	3	7	0	0	40
Great Croft Street	3	46	6	2	41	11	1	3	1	1	34
High Street	9	56	4	3	28	30	8	1	0	1	48
The Leys	0	19	0	1	8	5	5	2	1	0	15
New Road	0	24	0	0	20	4	0	5	0	0	12
New Street	26	56	0	11	40	24	7	4	2	0	52
Rough Hay	0	6	0	0	2	0	4	0	3	3	1
School Street	0	13	0	0	11	1	1	0	1	0	9
Smith Street	1	39	0	0	25	12	3	0	1	0	25
Willenhall Street	21	65	8	11	46	34	3	1	4	9	60
Totals	109	629	24	43	406	265	48	54	17	14	517

Table 4,

Housing and Town Planning. *The Green Ward.*

STREET.	Single Houses.	Through Houses.	Back to Back Houses.	No. with 1 Bed- room.	No. with 2 Bed- rooms.	No. with 3 Bed- rooms.	Over 3	Over- crowd- ing.	Open Ashpits.	Privies and Cisterns.	W.C's
Addenlooke Street	0	53	0	0	4	48	1	1	0	0	51
Aldridge Street	0	8	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	4
Beard Street	2	22	0	0	12	12	0	2	0	0	17
Bell Street	17	60	6	5	56	17	5	+	2	0	48
Bentley Road	3	25	0	1	17	8	2	1	2	10	14
Blockall	7	39	0	0	21	17	8	2	2	0	33
Booth Street	0	51	0	0	30	21	0	7	0	0	37
Bush Street	8	49	0	3	35	19	0	9	2	2	34
Castle Street	0	27	0	0	16	11	0	2	0	0	19
Foster Street	25	76	6	3	60	38	6	8	1	0	59
Horton St. & Giles' Square	3	64	0	0	52	14	1	4	3	0	38
Little Cross Street	0	13	0	0	4	9	0	1	0	0	6
Perry Street	0	41	0	0	25	15	1	3	0	0	32
Queen Street	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	4
Richards Street	0	37	0	0	5	32	0	2	0	0	34
Rough Hay Road	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
St. George's Street	6	21	0	1	23	3	0	2	3	5	13
The Green	24	135	0	12	76	55	16	11	6	1	107
Willenhall Road	1	56	0	1	23	29	4	2	3	2	50
Rubery Street	0	21	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	21
Totals	96	817	12	26	473	382	44	62	24	20	632

Table 5.

## Housing and Town Planning. All Saints' Ward.

STREET	Single Houses	Through Houses	Back to Back Houses	No. with 1 Bed-room	No. with 2 Bed-rooms	No. with 3 Bed-rooms	Over 3	Over-crowding	Open Ashpits	Privies and Cisterns	W.C.'s
Albert Street	0	39	0	0	33	6	0	1	0	0	23
Avenue Road	0	49	0	0	18	27	4	3	0	0	40
Bill Street	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
Bull Street	2	49	4	4	23	26	2	0	1	1	47
Church Street	13	44	0	5	22	18	12	0	3	0	46
Cope Street	0	26	0	0	3	23	0	0	0	0	26
Crescent Road	1	6	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	7
Dale End	2	17	0	2	16	1	0	1	2	1	11
Gladstone Street	2	17	0	1	11	7	0	0	0	0	15
Gordon Street	0	18	0	0	4	14	0	0	0	0	18
Heath Road	0	37	0	0	34	3	0	2	0	1	26
James Bridge	0	6	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	3
King Street	5	31	0	0	16	10	10	1	2	1	33
Rectory Avenue	0	6	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Salisbury Street	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Short Street	0	11	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9
Slater Street	0	18	0	0	9	17	1	0	1	0	8
Station Street	3	71	4	2	55	18	3	6	0	0	64
Tilley Street	0	43	0	0	36	7	0	3	0	0	30
Two Arches	0	4	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	2	1
Victoria Road	6	24	0	0	20	8	2	1	5	6	21
Walsall Road	3	161	6	4	60	90	16	6	3	0	155
Waverley Road	16	24	0	0	31	2	1	2	1	0	15
Westbourne Road	0	38	0	0	2	35	1	0	1	0	38
Whitton Street	0	49	0	0	14	26	0	2	0	0	19
Totals	47	813	14	18	414	380	62	28	24	15	708

Table 6.

*Showing deaths of Children, and Death Rates of Children to 1000  
Deaths for 1921 and 10 preceding years.*

YEAR	Deaths under one year.	Deaths of children under 1 year per 1000 of total deaths.	Deaths of children of 1 and under 5 years	Deaths of children of 1 and under 5 years per 1000 of total deaths
1911	100	317.46	31	98.41
1912	80	260.86	56	187.29
1913	83	251.51	70	212.12
1914	83	292.25	30	105.63
1915	79	259.02	45	147.54
1916	61	232.82	21	80.15
1917	41	150.18	36	131.86
1918	42	125.37	42	125.37
1919	51	195.40	28	107.28
1920	43	181.43	27	113.92
Average for ten years	66	226.63	38	130.95
1921	45	204.54	27	122.72

Table 7.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under one year
1909	15,916	593	328	108
1910	16,000	561	275	83
1911	17,107	575	315	100
1912	17,363	555	299	80
1913	17,517	576	330	83
1914	17,700	579	284	83
1915	17,384	532	305	79
1916	17,036	506	262	61
1917	18,903	460	273	41
1918	18,371	459	335	42
1919	17,917	443	261	51
1920	17,885	585	237	43
Average for 12 years	17,425	535	292	71
1921	18,660	511	220	45

I remain, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

JOSEPH S. BARKER, M.S.I.A.,

(Asso. Royal San. Inst.)

Certified Meat and Foods Inspector.